

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 19, 1856.

Nicaragua.—On Thursday last the President sent to both houses of Congress a message, transmitting to Congress reports of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, and Attorney General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of March, and of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May, both having reference to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Republics of New Grenada and Nicaragua, and the condition of affairs in Central America.

The Message is before us, although its length prevents its publication in to-day's issue. The important fact is communicated that the new Minister from Nicaragua, Vilij, has been received by the Executive of the United States. The President reviews the whole ground with express reference to a clear solution of the question, and comes to the conclusion that the United States, in pursuance of her established policy, is only concerned to know whether any parties, claiming to be the government of any country with which we maintain diplomatic relations, do, in truth and in fact, constitute the actual ruling power of that country. It has been exhibited to the satisfaction of the Executive, that the present authorities in Nicaragua, by whom Vilij has been deputed as Minister, do, in fact, hold the reins of government more firmly, and with more prospect of stability, than any of their recent predecessors in that unfortunate country, and are therefore entitled to that recognition which has never been withheld, by us, from any *de facto* government fully established. Upon these premises, the new Minister has been received. Indeed, no other principle could possibly be applied to our relations with Spanish American republics, whose revolutions are so rapid, numerous, and to us, unaccountable, that unless we recognize the actual government which may be in power, for the time, we could not pretend to maintain any relations at all with them.

The position of our relations to Nicaragua, arising out of the interests of our citizens there, is such as to render imperative the recognition of some responsible parties from whom redress can be claimed and enforced for spoliation and losses to American property.

We quote in full what is said about French and Vilij.

"When, therefore, some time since, a new minister from the republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President Rivas, he must and would have been received as such, unless he was found on inquiry subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory information upon the question whether President Rivas was *in fact* the head of an established government of the republic of Nicaragua, doubt as to which arose not only from the circumstances as to his avowed association with emigrants recently from the United States, but that the proposed minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of Nicaragua."

"Another minister from the republic of Nicaragua has now presented himself, and has been received as such, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the government *de facto*, and so far as such exists, the government *de jure*, of that republic."

In the Senate, some discussion arose upon a motion to refer the message and accompanying documents to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Crittendon seemed to think that this movement would involve the country in a war, and spoke of the reception of the new Nicaraguan Minister as though it amounted to a recognition of the independence of Nicaragua,—the accepting of a new community into the family of nations. Mr. Mason contended that this was a totally incorrect view of the case. Nicaragua had been recognized as an independent State long ago, and her minister received by the United States. A change of rulers has taken place. The new rulers constitute the government, *de facto*, of that country, and the envoy of this government, *de facto*, has been received in pursuance of the unvarying policy of the United States. We had recognized the different governments of France, whether monarchy, anarchy, military despotism, republic, or aristocracy, and we ought to do the same in all similar cases.—If any foreign power presumes to dictate to us in this matter, or to threaten war because of it, we ought not to hesitate or be deterred from doing what is clearly right because of such threats.

Mr. Welles gave a history of the struggle in Nicaragua between Chinomroo and Castillon, which resulted in the formation of the present government.—He showed that the weight of Walker and his men, being thrown into one scale, had enabled the party in whose favor it was thrown to establish a more permanent and law-enforcing government than any known there since 1823.

Marcelota, the former Nicaraguan Minister, has protested, and drawn up a protesting circular addressed, we presume, to the representatives of the different powers.

SENATOR BIGGS.—We have just finished the perusal of the speech delivered by Hon. Asa Biggs in the Senate of the United States on the 30th ult., on the subject of the Naval Retiring Board. It is a thoughtful, well compacted argument, evincing careful examination into the facts and reasonings bearing upon the question under consideration. Its conclusions are legitimately and fairly drawn, and the points in the case seized upon with more than common ability. The Hon. Senator, while offering a forcible defence for the course of the Secretary of the Navy, takes occasion to pay a well merited tribute to a distinguished Son of North Carolina, of whose fame and character North Carolinians, of all parties, have reason to be proud.

This first elaborate effort of one of our new Senators, is such as to do him no discredit, even when brought into comparison with those of the most distinguished members of that highly distinguished body, the U. S. Senate. Aiming not at brilliancy, it is calm, argumentative and statesmanlike and above all, characterized by that conscientious industry which marks everything proceeding from its author.

Efficient measures have been adopted to find out and punish the authors of the recent outrages upon American citizens at Panama, and to prevent their recurrence. It would appear, from all the information yet in possession, that some drunken or rowdy passenger was perhaps the first aggressor, and the inebriate authorities were unable or unwilling to prevent the degraded negroes from resorting to plunder and bloodshed upon unoffending American citizens by way of retaliation.

THE DAMAGE BY THE RECENT FRESHET.—A letter from Col. Mulchison to James Cassidy, Esq., of this place, kindly shown to us by the latter gentleman, states that Mr. Douglas reports 900 yards of packing and 93,000 feet of timber carried away at Jones' Falls. The upper gates at Silver Run have been unshipped, but not otherwise injured. The next meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on the 22nd inst.

WE understand that the Steamer Spray has resumed her regular trips between this place and Smithville, and will leave on to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years of age when she was married.—*Courage ladies!*

The papers generally represent the crops throughout the country as good—at least the indications are so, and we are pleased to receive similar reports from the majority of our agricultural friends in this section of North Carolina; in the west crops are said to look quite flattering.

After long continued observation, and reflection deep as well, we have come to the conclusion that the site of the town of Wilmington was never intended by Providence as a garden spot, and that the food crop of the country does not lose much by its being devoted to town purposes. Upon the whole, we think the soil is rather sandy; at any rate, it would appear as though there was some sand mixed up with it. We are always suffering from drought, but we are happy to learn that no great inconvenience is experienced from this cause throughout the country generally.

State Medical Society.

The State Medical Society, of North Carolina, convened in the Capital at Raleigh, on the 13th inst., and continued its meetings for three days. We have been furnished with the following items:

There was a very fair attendance of the medical profession, in point of numbers, and the proceedings, both in discussion and in interesting, valuable reports, verbal and written, were made by those in attendance, of a medical nature, and practical discussions in relation to diseases, engaged much of the time and attention of the members. The annual address, by Dr. Edward Warren of Edenton, was delivered on Wednesday, in the Senate Chamber before the Society and some of the citizens of Raleigh, on the claims and progress of the medical profession.—It is highly spoken of and when published, will reflect credit on Dr. Warren and the Society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Charles E. Johnson of Raleigh; Vice-Presidents, Dr. M. Whitehead of Salisbury; Dr. O. F. Munson of Greenville, Dr. H. W. Paison of Duplin, Dr. E. H. Gibson of Cabarrus; Treasurer, Dr. J. B. Dunn of Wake; Secretary, Dr. W. C. Thomas of Wilmington, to deliver the next annual address. Dr. S. S. Satchwell of New Hanover. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the next meeting of the American Medical Association, to-wit: Dr. O. F. Munson, S. S. Satchwell, James H. Dickson, Hugh Kelly, C. T. Porve, P. P. Peace, F. M. Henderson, Henry Macon, B. M. Mabry, N. J. Pittman, W. H. McCre, Edward Warren and H. W. Paison. A banquet was given by the Physicians of Raleigh, to the Society and other invited guests, on Wednesday night, at the Yarrowborough House, and passed off well. The Society will hold its next annual meeting at Edenton, on the second Thursday of April, 1857. Some steps were taken, looking to the establishment of a Medical Journal in this State.

According to previous notice, a portion of the Democrats of South Washington district met at D. Harrell's, on Saturday, the 10th inst.

On motion, E. T. Pigford Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. H. Tate requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and appointed a committee composed of D. Harrell, J. J. Ward and Thomas Murray, to draft resolutions in relation to the proposed meeting of the Democratic brethren to hold a convention at Long Creek on the 29th inst., to nominate candidates to represent our county in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That three delegates be appointed to represent this district in said convention. Whereupon J. J. Ward, John W. Cowan and Willoughby Moore were appointed delegates to said convention, and on motion were instructed to favor the nomination of some sound and competent Democrat for the office of sheriff.

On motion, the Wilmington Journal and Commercial be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. T. PIGFORD, Chm.
R. H. TATE, Secy.

FOR THE JOURNAL.
In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Democratic County Meeting, held in March last, a large and enthusiastic portion of the Democratic citizens of Wilmington met at the Court-House on Friday evening, the 16th day of May.

On motion, Geo. Houston Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. C. Ferguson requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman briefly, but very appropriately, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of James Fulton, Esq., a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to prepare business for the action of the meeting, viz: Messrs. W. S. Ashe, James Fulton, J. D. Bellamy, W. J. Price, and J. D. Gardner, Sr.

The committee after a short absence, through Hon. W. S. Ashe, reported the following resolutions, which, on motion, were submitted separately, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the recommendation to hold a Democratic County Convention at Long Creek Bridge on Thursday, the 29th of May, inst., deeming it essential to promote the harmony and secure the success of the Democratic party in North Carolina, and pledge ourselves to abide by the action of that Convention.

Resolved, That we will appoint three delegates to represent Wilmington precinct at Long Creek.

Resolved, That the delegates so appointed be instructed to confer with their brethren from all sections of the county, and join with them to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina, and to take such other action as the safety of the party may seem to require.

Resolved, That the delegates be chosen by ballot, and that the three highest be declared elected.

In accordance with the last resolution, various names were put in nomination, when tellers were appointed to receive the votes. Upon counting the votes, Messrs. Miles Costin, Thos. H. Hovey, and W. B. Flanner, were declared by the Chair to be elected to represent Wilmington precinct in the Convention, to be held at Long Creek Bridge, on the 29th inst.

On motion of Hon. W. S. Ashe, the Secretary was requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

There being no further business before the meeting, the Chairman announced the meeting adjourned.

W. C. FERGUS, Secretary.

THE RECEPTION OF PADRE VILIJ.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Yesterday afternoon Secretary Marcy sent for Marcelota, the representative of the late Nicaraguan government, and as an act of courtesy informed him of the determination of the Administration to receive Padre Vilij as the Minister of Nicaragua. Marcelota complained of it as a violation of the law of God and the law of nations, entering his solemn protest against the proceeding.—He informed Mr. Marcy that he should prepare an expose of all the facts in the case, to be communicated by him to the members of the Diplomatic Corps resident near this Government.

At the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Caldwell presiding, a long contested will case was decided. It was the will of (Red) John McNeill, which was established by the verdict of the Jury. It had twice before been tried, but the Juries could not agree.—The estate is worth perhaps \$100,000, though only the real estate, worth about \$40,000, was involved in the case. For the will, Messrs. J. C. Shepherd, A. B. Kelly, Hon. W. Winslow, Wm. B. Wright, and Neil McKay, against it, Messrs. J. H. Haughton, Jas. Banks, and J. A. Spears.

Immediately after this trial came that of John Lomax, for the murder of his son Roland Lomax, both free negroes, and both drunk at the time of the occurrence. After hearing the testimony, the prisoner's counsel, an information from His Honor, submitted to a verdict of manslaughter. For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the prisoner, Messrs. C. G. Wright and W. H. Haigh.

Sam, the property of the C. F. & D. R. Navigation Company, has been arraigned for trial to day for the murder of Capt. McDermid.

Fayetteville Observer, 10th inst.

THE AVAILABILITY OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

"That sagacious, wise, and far-seeing doctrine of availability," as Mr. Webster derisively termed it at Marshallfield in 1848, should be scouted, at least by Democrats, as heretical and corrupting. The idea should be obsolete that such complete identification of a political leader with principle makes him the property of his enemies, who disqualify him from receiving the support of their friends. The doctrine and its results—the whole policy—has been three times illustrated by Whig National Conventions, when statesmen who were thoroughly identified with Whig principles were shoved aside for this reason, and brilliant military leaders, who were never heard of in connection with distinctive political measures, were nominated simply because they believed that they could get the most votes.

How much the Whig party gained in the long run by such fast desertion of its champions, let its present condition testify.

The Democratic party never run into such error as this. It never ostracised its leaders because they were identified with great measures, right in themselves, but unpopular in sections of the country; it never refused to pay to each their support, and to make its champions of the cause. We cheerfully allude, as champions of this party fidelity, to the renominations of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. Can the annals of partisanship show a greater amount of calumny, of perversion of fact, of belittlement of talent and character, than were exhibited in the political warfare against all these illustrious Democratic leaders? They were held up before the community as hardly respectable in point of ability or decent in point of character. Thousands lived and died in the belief that these ornaments of our country were among the most unworthy politicians that ever disgraced God's footstool. Did all this outpour of insane partisanship move from their support the masses of the glorious democracy? The good sense and intelligence of the people saw in the measures they matured and maintained what was fit for the condition, the interests, and the glory of the country; and they knew that in maintaining them they were sustaining the cause. The argument was that the obloquy poured out on Jefferson for his fidelity to the republican principles, on Madison for his devotion to the freedom of the seas, on Jackson for his bold maintenance of Democratic principles against bank monopoly, was unjust; for the measures were right, and the support of the measures required an endorsement of the men.

A striking instance of the manly way in which a great national party can act may be found in the 1840 renomination of Mr. Van Buren. The theme of popular clamor then was the independent-treasury measure—a policy that was ridiculed and denounced as measure never before, and by a class of men who, if appealed to to-day, would support the very policy they then condemned. But this denunciation did not deter the Democratic party from clinging to him, and through clung to the measure that was held up to such indignant terms still lives, and nothing could induce the country to part with it.

Nor was the nomination of Mr. Polk any exception to this policy. Bitter rival personal contentions distracted the 1844 Democratic National Convention; but this body never thought of such an expedient as selecting for the standard bearer a politician who had never been identified with the policy now so loudly proclaimed. The great question in the immediate future was the annexation of Texas; Mr. Polk had boldly avowed himself for this measure; and, besides, was well known to Democrats by many a partisan struggle, and was the boldest among the supporters of Jackson. Hence, to carry out great measures, he was selected. His mere name was not a tower of strength to the party; but the party rallied around him to sustain a tower of strength, its cause; and his administration proved one of the most able, far-sighted, and successful administrations under which this country or any other country ever prospered.

The Democratic party has in this way distinguished itself and maintained itself by rallying about principles and measures which, though unpopular and opposed in portions of the Union even to the verge of civil strife, yet rose above local interests and sectional prejudices into a wide and comprehensive nationality. Now the most available leader in its ranks should be one who has courage to identify himself with such cardinal issues—one who will plant himself on the ground of right, and let consequences take care of themselves—who dares in such a spirit to follow, boldly and confidently, where Democratic principles lead. If political action of this nature, right in itself and soundly constitutional, makes him unpopular; if it draws smartly the fire of the enemy; if it induces the grossest personal obloquy, be so. It is not, after all, so much the man which the opposition desire to strike down as it is the cause; and this virulence of attack should be met by bold defence and enthusiastic defence.

But at this day we have something very much akin to the whig-availability policy alleged against the renomination of General Pierce. The objection, in plain words, is that he is identified in such a way with the great question of slavery that he is unpopular at the North to such a degree as not to be available as the Democratic standard-bearer in the coming campaign. In plain words it is said that he cannot get so many votes at the North, or in the free States, as a new candidate might.

Rejecting the modern whig test of availability, let us go back to the old test of Democratic availability, as applicable now. As it is a sound idea that bold and thorough identification with cardinal measures makes a party leader available, who among Democrats has the most of these qualities now? It will be writing nothing in disparagement of others to assign the palm of availability, to Gen. Pierce. It is the result of the consequence of the policy he has pursued in the lofty position in which the democracy placed him. We assume that in all that makes an administration of efficiency—one of working power, honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the constitution—President Pierce's administration makes the approbation of the country. There is almost always, in addition, one question towards which public opinion is directed—that states, out as a test question—on which opposition rallies. Just as it was in the war question of Madison's days, the bank question of Jackson's days, and the sub-treasury question of Van Buren's days. The question to-day is the slavery question. Now on this question Gen. Pierce stands to-day before the whole country precisely as in 1852 he stood before the people of his native State. No one in New Hampshire stands a more manly stand on it; no one was more prominent for the free position; no one more roundly abused by free-soilism than was General Pierce; and he fairly stood, in this regard, on a line with Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, and the other distinguished names before the country.—This was a voluntary position; it was as a private citizen that he went out to war against free-soilism.

But in 1852 the voice of the united democracy called him from retirement and placed him in an exalted position, to direct the whole country. In the course of his term, great issues on this question of slavery have come up. Has he not met them boldly, wisely, well? Has he not stood as an unyielding barrier between the constitution and its assailants?—Take the question that is in the fore front of this question—the Kansas question, and the principle of the Nebraska bill—and is not the position which the President has planted himself upon absolutely unavailable with success? We assume that this is the settled public opinion, at least of the Democratic party. We assume that the judgment passed upon the executive action will not be reversed; and that it is the President has been right at every point. Such action as this, in the position to which he has been called, has identified him with cardinal measures; and without uttering a disparaging word of other candidates, it is a sound idea that he stands on this high constitutional ground that makes him the most available as the standard bearer of the party.

Now, with such an array of fanatics and sectionalism as has been fostered into a position of political power here at the North, it is impossible for any statesman to take a position as constitutional as that of the President, and not find this abolition element arrayed against him. Were not to for a time Jefferson and Madison and Jackson unpopular in portions of the North, for their vigorous and successful action to decide men? Yet, when truth not fairly on its legs, it did its work of intelligence, and pronounced a just verdict. So it is with President Pierce. We put it to every Democrat: Is it not his course on the slavery issue that has been more successfully seized upon by the opposition than any other? A measure right in itself—that is sure as the sun shines will result in the country will sustain—that the country will sustain—that the party was perverted to his injury; and for a time clamor was successful.

Further from Kansas—Free State Officers Indicted for High Treason.
St. Louis, May 13.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of the free-State governor of Kansas, has arrived here, and publishes a statement in regard to her husband's detention at Lexington. She denies that he was aware of an indictment against him previous to his leaving the Territory.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat, under date of the 7th, says: "Indictments for high treason have been found against ex-Governor Reeder, Governor Robinson, Robert Lane, and other free-State men."

"News was brought to Lawrence by Miss-ourians that secret handbills were circulating that forces were marshalling on the border counties. The people are warned to prepare for defence."

Democratic Victories in Indiana.

The Democrats of Indianapolis have elected their candidate for mayor by 315 majority, and the remainder of their city ticket by still larger majorities. The Indiana Sentinel says that "never did the enemies of democracy make a more desperate effort to carry their ticket, and never did the honest plianthans have been vanquished, beaten, cleared out, and shattered."

At New Albany—which has been cured with know-nothing misrule for two years past—the Democrats have succeeded by a majority of over 300.

At Terre Haute the Democrats have elected their mayor, and all the general city ticket except the marshal.

At Lawrenceburg the entire Democratic ticket for city officers is elected by a large majority.

At Aurora the Democrats have swept everything before them—completely routing the combined hosts of the opposition, who made a desperate struggle to carry the city.

At Lafayette the Democratic majority is 248, and Tippecanoe county is claimed as good for 500 Democratic majority in November.

At Vincennes the entire Democratic ticket was elected, with but one exception.

Remark upon the above results, the Sentinel says:

"The Democratic banner to-day floats proudly over the principal cities of the State. They have all, with the exception of Jeffersonville, (the penitentiary is located there) thrown off the fetters of Know-Nothingism with which they have been bound."

On October and November next the whole State will speed and the black-republican column will be shattered and broken—swallowed up in a defeat so terrible and destructive that they will never again be able to rally a 'corporate' guard in opposition to the invincible Democracy."

The Song of the Camp.

A CRIMINAL INCIDENT.—BY SATYR TAYLOR.
"Give us a Song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated gaze of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.
The dark Redan, in silent scorn,
Lay grim and threatening, under;
And the heavy mortar of the camp allied
No longer belched its thunder.
There was a pause. The guardsman said:
"We storm the fort to-morrow;
Sings while we may, another day,
Will bring enough of sorrow."
They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon—
Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde,
From the banks of the Rhine.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory—
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."
Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
Let her name be known to all;
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.
Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset glow;
While the Crimean valleys leared of
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Tained on the Russian waters,
With scream of shot, and burst of shell,
And bellying of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary weeps for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."
Ah, soldiers! to your honored rest
Your truth and valor bearing;
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring.

IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN TRAVELLERS.—It is perhaps not generally known that the Austrian government has given notice that the American travelling passports will not be respected by their officials if they bear date three years anterior to 1856. It is therefore proper for Americans about visiting Austria to have their passports renewed, which can be done by forwarding the same to the State Department at Washington directly, or through the proper authorities in the different cities.—*Exchange.*

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The saddest story that we ever read was that of a little child in Switzerland, a pet boy, just as yours is reader, whom his mother one bright morning rigged out in a beautiful jacket all shining with gilt buttons, and gay as a mother's love could make it, and then permitted him to go out to play. He had scarcely stepped from the door of the "Swiss Cottage," when an enormous eagle scooped him from the earth and bore him to his nest, high up among the mountains, and yet within sight of the house of which he had been the joy. There he was killed and devoured, the eyrie being at a point which was literally inaccessible to man, so that no relief could be afforded. In tearing the child to pieces, the eagle so placed his gay jacket in the pocket in which the mother's love lay, whenever the wind blew it would flutter, and the sun would shine upon its lovely trimmings and ornaments. For years it was visible from the low lands, long after the eagle had abandoned the nest; what a sight it must have been to the parents of the victim.

The Union is Safe.
A Western poet, says the *Knickerbocker*, composed the following in just one hour by a Connecticut clock. There can be no danger while there is so much "spirit" in the country:

What! but this glorious Union up,
An' go to drawin' trigger,
Just for a thunderin' parcel of
Emancipated niggers?

The eagle of America,
That the across the seas,
An' throwed the bloody British lion
Ker-sump upon his knees;

Shall we rend him from his lim,
Wun' wing way, an' wun' totter,
An' every seppit pin-feather
A flyin' at the other?

Can't the Union be the did!
The eagle of America,
That the across the seas,
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When the heated gaze of the camps allied
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There was a pause. The guardsman said:
"We storm the fort to-morrow;
Sings while we may, another day,
Will bring enough of sorrow."
They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon—
Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde,
From the banks of the Rhine.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory—
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."
Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
Let her name be known to all;
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.
Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset glow;
While the Crimean valleys leared of
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Tained on the Russian waters,
With scream of shot, and burst of shell,
And bellying of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary weeps for him
Who sang of "An